

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
HENRY M. WHITNEY.

BY AUTHORITY.



Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Mr. T. K. Kanahele has been appointed to represent the Hawaiian Department in the settlement of claims of lands on the Island of Hawaii, in place of Mr. J. H. Kanahele, resigned. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

The following persons have been nominated as the candidates for the Hawaiian Department: **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge, has been the first to appear at the Hawaiian Department to approve the value of lands subject to Government Conveyance on the Island of Hawaii. **Wm. H. A. Tamm, U. S. Judge.**

choosing, of course, the best localities to be found on Hawaii. As for information regarding its cultivation, the fullest that we can refer the inquirer to, is an essay read by Mr. Gifford Rhodes before the Agricultural Society, in 1881. It will be found printed in Vol. I, No. 2 of the Transactions of the Agricultural Society, and treats of the best mode of planting and training the tree, and of curing the berries, in which business he had many years experience on Kauai, and may therefore be considered good authority.

The fact that coffee trees planted among other trees are by them protected from the blight, opens up an interesting subject for inquiry, as to what kind will afford the best protection. It has been suggested that the Australian Eucalyptus might be useful for this purpose. This tree, particularly the blue variety, is said to possess medicinal properties which render it a protection against blight; but whether this property (if it has it) would be of any advantage to a coffee plantation, experiment alone can determine, though the probabilities are in its favor. We throw out these hints in case any persons wish to make a trial. The Eucalyptus is a rapid grower, and, in favorable localities, will obtain a height of forty or fifty feet in two years, sufficient to furnish all the shade required, if planted in rows between the coffee trees. One thing is quite certain, that the blight will never attack the eucalyptus, and the inference is that trees around it will be equally exempt from the disease.

"Stand by the Main Branch."

We insert in another column a communication relating to the distillation of rum on the sugar plantations in these islands, in which the writer seeks for information on the subject. We had supposed that the question of the policy of rum distillation was settled—that it is a curse to every country which permits it. The use of wine and liquors cannot be prevented, but it may be regulated by law and public sentiment. When this is done, the evils attending it are limited, and the responsibility of those using it or dealing in it is or should be fixed by law. But the manufacture of rum in these islands, now tabooed, can only result in disaster to the native population. The states here are a peculiar one—the native race is still superior in numbers, the Government is theirs, and the laws are framed mainly to perpetuate them. To license distillation is to seal the doom of the Hawaiians, for no power on earth ever has or ever can control it. It doubtless would enrich a few, but the result would be here as it has been in Jamaica and other West India Islands, a curse to the common people.

Friends of Hawaiians, let there be no vacillation on the question of allowing the distillation of rum on our shores! Look at the aborigines of Australia and Tasmania, and ask what has destroyed them? Turn to New Zealand, and inquire what is the cause of the decrease of that noble race of Maories? And of the constant wars with the whites? In Fiji, in Samoa, and other groups, free race is the cause of nearly all the internecine wars. It was the same here thirty to forty years ago, when rum distillation and rum drinking were free, and the population decreased nearly FIFTY THOUSAND IN EIGHTEEN YEARS! License it again, and it will diminish another fifty thousand in eighteen years! And what then?

On this question of rum distillation we shall occupy no superficial ground, and the GAZETTE will be with and for the native race. Friends of Hawaiians, "stand by the main branch" and beware of adventurers and others, who would wreck the ship of state on Distillery Shallows!

The University Boat Race.

It is seldom that we have read of staid New England being so excited over anything, as on the occasion of the annual boat-race which took place at Springfield, Mass., on the 17th of July. There were no less than eleven crews from as many different colleges, all bent on displaying their muscular superiority. The occasion drew together over one hundred thousand persons, and the banks of the old Connecticut River literally swarmed with spectators, notwithstanding it happened to be a rainy day. There were two rows, first that called the freshmen, in which both boats were entered, one each from Yale, Amherst and Harvard, and which was won by the first named. Then followed the great university contest, which commenced at 6 o'clock P. M., and in which eleven boats were entered. It was won by Yale in 16 minutes and 52 seconds, the Wesleyan University crew following ten seconds later, and that of Harvard thirty-seven seconds after the Wesleyan. The other eight passed the stake-boat in from 17:50 to 19:33 minutes. The length of the course was two and a half miles, with the current of the river. The accounts of the race, as we read them in the daily papers, are very glowing. Yale attributes her victory to the fact that her crew adopted the long English stroke of thirty-eight to the minute. It differs from the American in being stronger in the pull and slower in the recovery. Capt. Cook, the stroke of the Yale crew, went to England on purpose to study the English style, and the result is that Yale won back the champion day.

An incident of the race may be mentioned, which reflects honor to all the crews. John Morrisey, the noted gambler, offered to transfer the boat racing to Saratoga, at his own expense, so that it should not cost the crews one dollar. The idea was to have the crowd assemble around his gambling saloon at Saratoga, that the green-eyed monster might have a chance among the people. To the credit of the collegians, the offer was spurned with contempt.

Persia's Contract with England.

The Boston Advertiser, of July 19, has the following relating to the above: "The particulars have just been made public of the most extraordinary contract ever made by a government. The Shah of Persia has made a 'cession' to Baron Julius de Reuter which amounts to nothing less than putting the entire resources of the country into his hands for a term of twenty-five years, and giving him the absolute control of all the material resources of the country for a period of seventy years. The idea of the Shah is to Europeanize Persia, and recognizing the fact that there is no Asiatic capital of accomplishing the task, he grants the privilege to a European, and agrees to pay him well for it. Probably this contract has no parallel in the world for magnitude and comprehensiveness. The Shah practically resigns all control over the development of Persia, and gives up the advantages that may accrue from that development. He creates one of the most tremendous monopolies the world has ever seen, and yet one that may not attract capital as rapidly as might be expected. The political effect of Persia is not assured. The Shah may be unable to carry out his agreement. There may be a rebellion, or Russia may conquer Persia. The Bosphorus railway concession and its results will serve to convince capitalists that there is something precarious in the scheme. However, the guarantee is so good and the privileges so great, that we do not suppose there will be great difficulty in raising the necessary funds. Baron de Reuter's engineers have already been at work in Persia for several months, and operations under the concession have actually begun."

A Suggestion.
We understand that Mr. H. A. P. Carter, of the firm of C. Brewer & Co. of this city, will leave on the steamer Costa Rica, having been compelled by ill health to seek relief in vacation from business and travel abroad. After visiting America and Europe, we learn that it is quite probable that he may return by the way of the Isthmus of Suez, and perhaps Australia, should the steam line have been revived between this port and Sydney. Now, it occurs to us that it would be wise for this government to secure the services of Mr. Carter to visit such countries as Mauritius, Ceylon, Sumatra, and the various Australian Colonies, to make inquiries and gather information regarding the sugar and coffee interests, the labor systems in operation, and any other facts desired. It would not be out of place to sound the colonial governments on the subject of making commercial treaties with them. Mr. C. is a gentleman of culture, possessing the confidence of all classes here, and thoroughly identified with the islands, who can gather much valuable information, and in various ways be of great service to us, should the government see fit to clothe him with the necessary commission.

The Sydney and San Francisco Mail Service.

In one of our New Zealand exchanges, not very late however, we find the following, which contains some items not before published: "The inter-colonial Conference held in Sydney cast a majority vote in favor of the Australian and San Francisco mail route, and the Parliament of New South Wales voted £10,000 to defray the expenses of an agent, who was fully authorized to proceed to the United States, negotiate a postal treaty, and contract for a four-weekly mail service. The only colonial tender for the services was H. H. Hall, United States Consul, for the sum of £48,000 a year. The other tenders were General A. E. Burns, for the sum of £10,000, and Lamm & Co. of London, for £50,000. Mr. Parker, the Prime Minister, stated that he would undertake the mission himself, and make the best terms possible with Gen. Burns or in England. To the meantime, Mr. Vogel has contracted for a monthly service to the Fiji, and it is thought that he will go to England to conclude the best arrangement for the continuation of the line."

Italy and France.

If the following report of what the King of Italy said to the French ambassador be true, it indicates anything but harmony between these two nations: "New York, July 26th.—By the European fleet just received, the King of Italy is represented as having said the following language to the French Minister on the occasion of his departure for Rome: 'M. Fournier, you may leave in all assurance that my Ministry will be Conservative. I want no other; and tell your Government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no taste for a Prussian alliance, and there exists no treaty between the Emperor and me. Only call the attention of your Government to the danger of the clerical party in France. These things are a continuous provocation. The cry of *Suave Rome et Francie* is a cry of war against Italian unity. If Marshal MacMahon's Government does not succeed in calving this agitation, which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical Europe, he will oblige me to cast myself, entirely into the arms of Germany, and I shall die. At present I represent peace between France and Germany. Do not forget this. Let war be declared, and it will be sufficient for me to place an Army Corps on your frontiers in order to paralyze the great part of the forces of France and cause her an invasion and loss of provinces and indemnities more terrible than those of the war of 1870.'"

The Italian Earthquake.

Northern Italy has lately experienced a first-class earthquake which occurred on the 29th of June. A Mr. Stark, who was in Venice at the time, describes it in a London paper. He says: "The sensation produced by the earthquake itself was most extraordinary. The solid earth seemed for a time to have been converted into a liquid one, and the houses on it were tossed about like ships at sea, moving up and down to rapidly succeeding waves. There were fourteen movements in all, seven forward and seven backward, and each movement occupied a second, as regular and even in their beat as the pendulum of a clock, and with the last backward movement there was a sudden and instantaneous stop in its center—the earth was firm once more, and the buildings on it remained upright. If the waves in the earth had followed each other with more rapidity, and had not been so slow and regular, Mr. Stark thinks the whole of the Venetian States would have been one mass of ruins and the loss of life prodigious. Happily the waves were wide enough and slanted sufficiently to carry the houses with them without any extraordinary strain on their masonry and woodwork." Those who have enjoyed the pleasure of earthquakes—we mean such as rock and roll you about just as when on a ship's deck in a gale—will say that Mr. Stark's description is perfect.

An African War.

Late advices from Liberia state that hostilities have been commenced among the tribes occupying the Ashantee province in Western Africa. Ashantee is located between Liberia and Dabonny, and is in some way under the guardianship of England. About the middle of June, one of the native villages, called Elmina, was burned by the English, and its population, some 10,000, reduced to destitution. The Ashantee tribe has also burned several villages belonging to the Fantee tribe. In the last engagement, the Ashantees were victorious and the Fantees fled in great confusion to Cape Coast, and were greatly harassed during their retreat, especially by a band of Ashantees which had been harbored by the Elminas. The town of Cape Coast is now inundated with Fantee fugitives, over thirty thousand people having sought refuge there. Great distress exists among them from scarcity of food and water. These tribes will probably keep fighting till one has destroyed the property of the other, and the defeated are reduced to slavery. As will be seen by reference to our shipping memoranda, two British steamers laden with supplies and troops for the aid of war, were wrecked on approaching the African coast.

Sunday at Vienna.

It is gratifying to learn that the American and English custom of observing Sunday as a day of rest, is prevalent at Vienna, where it has to contend with the whole strength of European anti-moribund usage. A correspondent writing from that city, and describing the Exposition, refers to the following extract: "It is a pleasant relief to turn from the noise and bustle of the other galleries on Sunday to the American and English departments. To a great extent—perhaps as much as is possible in a city where so little regard is paid to the fourth commandment—the Sabbath is observed by Anglo-Saxon exhibitors. Many of the cases are covered and most of the attendants remain at home, only enough being released to see that the goods are not damaged. Sales, so far as I have seen, cease entirely, and only necessary work is carried on. Consider-

ing the pecuniary sacrifice this suspension of business involves, much credit is due to the English speaking exhibitors. Still the people through the American and English galleries, bent upon seeing what they can."

A Magnificent Park.

New York is becoming alarmed for her great river the Hudson, which is the outlet for the bulk of the produce of the State. It is said that the summer droughts are becoming each year more severe, owing to the wholesale and reckless destruction of the forests in the northern part of the State, and measures have been taken to arrest this destruction in that portion known as the Adirondack forest region. Its area is estimated at nearly two millions acres, of which about one half lies upon the Hudson River side of the mountain divide which separates the head-waters of that river from the streams flowing to the St. Lawrence. This portion of the wilderness is proposed to reserve and protect for a forest park; and a legislative commission, of which Governor Seymour is chairman, has made a report to that effect. The region is covered with magnificent forests, interspersed with open fields and lakes here and there, and is in the midst of grand and beautiful natural scenery. The primary object, however, is not to set apart an exclusive tract for the pleasure of visitors, though that may follow, but to protect and preserve the forest growth for the sake of its influence upon the sources of the Hudson, and upon the navigable rivers and streams that supply the canals and move the mills and manufactories in all that section of the State. The commission also look upon this forest region as a regulator of the temperature during the hot season, and the greatest of the sanitary influences now remaining within the control of the State.

On Foot around Oahu.

A fine breezy ride of some five miles up the rising ground again, and then eastward over the plateau, brought us towards the labyrinth of tree-crowned ridges which terminates the eastern mountain range; rising, crest above crest, into the bank of raincloud from which it derives perennial verdure, the hill-top forest stretched away as far as the eye could reach towards distant Kona, unbroken, only interrupted by occasional open glades of rich grass and by the frequent chasms which earthquake and rain have wrought. Approaching apparently nearer to the woods, we suddenly found ourselves separated from them by a deep and precipitous valley, down the side of which our pathway dipped, zigzagging and sliding away dizzily through a jungle of grass bush, until seven or eight hundred feet below it was completely lost in the luxuriant copices which lined a river at the foot.

"*Yalla vestigia retrorsum.*" Once over the edge, we also zigzagged and slid and tumbled away down to the stream, where a halt was called to consider our position, and by degrees every one answered to the roll-call. No very clear track answered in any direction; in view of this circumstance, the General handed over his command to the Countess, she volunteering to pioneer as to Ultima Thule or to know the reason why. Away went her noble grey, splashing through the water, into the bush, and we followed, not skirting a lonely Kaula, now cutting through a dense tangle of aloes and grass, crossing and re-crossing the river, until a turn of the valley revealed the dark foliage of some tall graceful trees, towering above the lower brushwood. In a few minutes more the cool shadows cast by their over-arching boughs upon fern and moss afforded a pleasant resting place whence to enjoy at ease the scenery of this island Yosemite.

Not having bargained to write poetical descriptions of his head, the hard-working adjutant bent to subjoin the original notes, taken on the spot, of the party's views:

The General (supine, with his mouth full of orange)—"Yosemite! why, this almost comes up to Montmartre!"

Miss Fleur-de-lis—"That's an unusual admission; I suppose you gather finer oranges in Montmartre, and can be on the damp grass with more safety than you are doing here?"

The General—"Spice your sarcasm, and oh leave not the hand, as Switzer observes."

Miss Fleur-de-lis—"Switzer? you mean Moore, and his meeting of the waters is more to the point—There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet—that must have been written here!"

The Hostess of Waiata—"Or Outide Harold had been here when he wrote

"A blending of all beauties: streams and falls,
"Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cascades, mountains, vines!"

The Countess (dramatically)—"Avoca is in Ireland, where it always rains, so it does in Montmartre; and they run excursion-trains where Clilde Harold went. Does anyone know where the vale of Cashmere is? If not, what time is it, please?"

The General, jumping up—"Nearly dinner-time, by my sensations, and we are seven miles from camp. No more poetry, ladies!"

So we left a very lovely place, peaceful and beautiful as ever artist paint or poet sang. The thick track was again passed, the river forded, and by hanging on to his horse's mane the adjutant regained the Pali. One dozen and a half of oranges, several papayas, the side of his head, and any quantity of guavas and chias had been gathered simply because they were the finest yet, and entrusted to this officer's care. When, after infinite trouble and much peril, they were logged back into camp, nobody wanted them.

the lake. The hill-bound bay has its tragedy, too. Where two or three solitary kahalo-patches now remain there was, in the time of the first Kamehameha, a considerable village, and in 1792 the Daulakas, a vessel of Vancouver's squadron, anchored here for water. A quarrel arose between the inhabitants and sailors, in which one of the latter was killed; and the natives, fearful of vengeance, murdered Lieutenant Hergott, (the commander), and Mr. Gooch, (a scientific officer attached to the vessel), who were bathing, unarmed, in the stream higher up, evidently hoping to deprive the ship of his command and thus escape reprisal. So complete, even at that time, was the power of the chiefs that these of the murderers were afterwards executed on Maui. The remains of these unfortunate officers were never found, and the Daulakas had to leave them.

More sad—the hills becoming lower and lower on our right until at the northernmost point of the island, a few grassy downs form a termination to the serrated chain which has its greatest height in the peaks near Nuanu.

A welcome breeze under some lauhala trees, a slight turn of the path due north, and the rich grass land of Kahuku, dotted with clumps of lauhala forest, the north point of Oahu, lay before us, so little above sea level that between the bits of woodland we could see white surf breaking over the reef half round the landscape.

Now we were following a long line of stone fence; and the general managed to "dress up" his forces into an orderly alignment just as we reached the home-paddock, when he made his lowest bow—(so did the adjutant)—to a young lady who stood at the gate. Then, having viewed with stoical silence (so did the adjutant) a greeting of much emphasis on the part of his fair companions, the general advanced to exchange a cheery salute with our genial host of Kahuku and his friend, the consul—a sunburnt pair of mountaineers.

(To be continued.)

Will it Pay?

A remedy for our lack of prosperity has been found, and some who have and many who have not in the past given much of thought or aid to the promotion of industry, seem to have satisfied themselves that reciprocity is unnecessary, and that all of the time and money expended during the last twenty years, was the result of ignorance, and that Kamehameha III, IV, and V were badly advised on that subject at least. Make rum, say the new guides, and prosperity is certain. Make it from the molasses, skimmings and other refuse, and the profit on that alone will pay the "running expenses" of your plantations. Just what they mean by the "running expenses" perhaps they know. If they mean the expenses of catching runaway, they may be right; but if they mean that it will pay all of the labor, they are undoubtedly wrong. "A plantation on which 300 tons of sugar per annum are made, can make \$30,000 per annum on rum," says another, "What, that is lovely!" as an old duffer formerly on Fort Street used to say. The man who made those figures or he who read them must have added a cypher too many, or else knew nothing of the boiling works or molasses of this country. By leaving a large quantity of sugar in the molasses, instead of taking it out, as is now done with the good machinery and apparatus in use on nearly all of our plantations, no doubt the quantity of spirit would be increased, but would that pay?

Let a person capable of estimating the quantity and value here of spirit that could be made from the molasses, skimmings, etc., make the figures, and my opinion is, they will disappoint him.

The expense for extra buildings, apparatus, labor (skilled, trustworthy, and unskilled), containers, insurance, official supervision, etc., would not be a trifle, and whether or not the business could be so guarded that no mischief would come of it is uncertain.

I have heard it said by some who feel an interest in this subject, that they knew of several planters who would not make spirits on their plantations even if the law permitted them to do so, without license, because they believe it would be unprofitable in every sense. It may be said, truthfully or not, that such people are "straight-laced" on the subject of making or using intoxicating liquors. It is quite possible that their consciences would not approve of furnishing spirits to natives or to others who would probably misuse them, and that they would think it inconsistent to employ their laborers in making an article which it would be a crime to all on them to use. Again it may be said, let those make spirits who choose to, and others may have nothing to do with it, or give themselves any concern about it. But everything which influences the action or condition of the laboring people, does concern and effect every employer of labor, and every other person having a real and permanent interest in the community.

Do all sugar planters in all sugar growing countries make spirits from the molasses, skimmings, etc., and if not, why not? We are as far from a market for that article as almost any country that you can mention; and have as few advantages for carrying it on as any country that I can think of.

If our sugar making works were generally of a rude and wasteful character, so that after the final boiling a large percentage of sugarine remained in the molasses, it is possible that distilling on the plantations would pay a profit, but it is not notorious that our molasses is very poor in spirit producing qualities, and worth about as much for manure on the land, as for any other purpose.

A few years ago D. Frick, L.L.D., lectured here on domestic economy, the great waste in our kitchens and households generally; the loss by piling potatoes, etc. Other economists have called attention to the waste of bones and other fertilizers, horns, hoofs, hair, etc. on our ranches and slaughter grounds, and also the waste of material for making paper, articles that are carefully saved in many countries, and some of which are carried half round the globe for use in Europe. There is no doubt that if all of these small things were saved, they would, in the aggregate represent a considerable sum; and if we had a large population, and consequent cheap labor, perhaps they would be saved and used here; but I do not any more believe that the grazing or any other important interest depends upon such saving for its prosperity, than I do that the planting interest in this country depends upon distilling for its success. The saving of bones, hoofs, horns, hair, bottles and paper bags, can be carried on without machinery, skill, expensive containers, special legislation, etc.

Nearly all of those whom I have heard speak favorably of distilling on the plantations, have no practical knowledge of either planting or distilling, have no data, and are not likely to take the trouble to collect any facts or make any calculations of value to any body, except it may be, to those politicians who always oppose every plain and straightforward project, and offer instead something that may be plausible enough to talk about, and save themselves from appearing to be opposed or indifferent to all enterprise and prosperity. Who will give us information of practical value?

PRO BONO PUBLICO. \$16,000!!

FOR CASH ONLY!

HALF-YEARLY CLEARING OUT SALE!

FOR THREE WEEKS

HAYSelden BROS.

OFFER THE WHOLE OF THEIR ASSORTED STOCK

OF GENERAL DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

LACES, SHAWLS, AND SILKS,

AT COST PRICE!

Everything will be marked down in plain red figures. All their Goods have been bought low, and they can honestly assure all who call upon them that everything displayed will be worth far more than "marked price."

Hayselden Bros. have but one reason for holding this Sale, and they are sure

That it will recommend itself to an intelligent community, viz:

Mr. Fred. H. Hayselden is about returning

WITH A

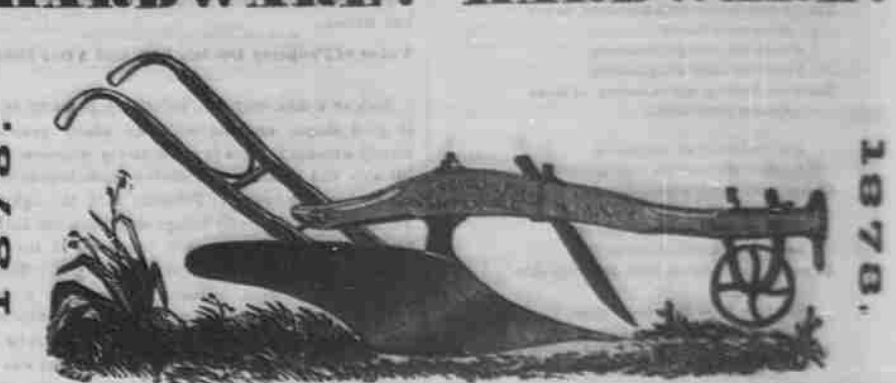
FIRST CLASS ASSORTMENT OF AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS!

Comprising General Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, and in order to make a proper display of such an assortment they are compelled, "willingly though," to reduce that which they have now on hand.

The Sale began on Saturday, August 16th, and will end September 8th.

448-Gt HAYSelden BROS.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW-WARE!

Via: Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots and Furnace Boilers,

Galvanized Iron Tubs from 14 to 30 inches;

Galvanized Iron Buckets, 10, 11, 12, 13 inches,

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Caps, Catridges, Powder, Shot and Balls.

Seine Twine and Wrapping Twine, Fish Hooks and Fish Lines

KEROSENE LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS!

Downer's and Devoe's best Kerosene Oil,

DIRECT FROM THEIR FACTORIES, EXPECTED SOON TO ARRIVE.

Dealers desiring to purchase the GENUINE ARTICLE at a Low Figure, will forward their orders

Immediately.

We would also call the attention of Local and Country Dealers to our fresh stock of

HUBBCK'S BEST PA